Inadequacy of security provided by the University authorities within the huge Campus spread over about 1000 acres and containing a dense forest, is said to be the main reason why such incidents occur.

(d) The preventive action taken by Delhi Police inconsultation with JNU authorities include intensification of motor cycle and foot patrolling inside the Campus; verification of the labour force staying in the Campus for construction works; deployment of police personnel in plain clothes, specially near the girls hostel and in the forest; surveillance on suspicious persons in and around JNU Campus; supplementing and assisting JNU authorities in their steps taken to strengthen security systems inside the Campus; regulation of entry of vehicles and pedestrians; and illumination of the area around the girls hostel and the forests.

Export of Readymade Garments from Tamil Nadu

*458. SHRI S. AGNIRAJ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of readymade garments exported from Tamil Nadu during the last three financial years;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned during this period; and

(c) whether Government are taking corrective and encouraging steps to promote readymade garments industry in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) and (b) State-wise export figures of readymade garments are not maintained. However, export earnings from readymade garment exports from India during the last three financial years have been as follows:—

Year	Value in Million US$
1997-1998	4910.7
1998-1999	5268.4
1999-2000	5524.5

(Source: Apparel Export Promotion Council)

(c) The Government has been taking a number of measures such as encouraging exporters to participate in buyer-seller meets, fairs and exhibitions; enabling import of capital goods at concessional duty for export production; special arrangements for duty free import of raw materials for export production;

product development and quality upgradation through appropriate training programmes, providing comprehensive testing facilities through network of laboratories etc. to promote readymade garment industry including that of Tamil Nadu and to accelerate exports.

Families without Electricity

*459. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 60 percent of the families in India do not have electricity at home;

(b) what steps Government are taking to cope with this situation;

(c) the manner in which Government propose to increase private participation with so many bureaucratic hurdles; and

(d) the steps Government are taking about T&D losses because twenty-two per cent of the power does not reach the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) Accroding to Report of the Sub-Group on Rural Electrification-9th Plan (Sept. 1996), out of 1115.89 lakh rural households, 341.07 lakh (31%) had been electrified at the beginning of the Ninth Plan.

Government has taken various policies and programmes in the power sector aimed at improving the power supply position in the country.

To improve financial resources, the power sector has been opened for private sector participation in generation, transmission and distribution through appropriate legislative amendments.

To improve the financial health of SEBs, the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998 has been enacted to pave the way for creation of Regulatory Commissions at the Centre and the State. The ordinance has been replaced by an Act of Parliament with certain amendments. The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has been set up in 1998 to regulate tariff of generating companies and to regulate inter-state transmission including tariff of transmission entities. State Electricity Regulatory Commission have also been set up in 14 States.

To improve inter-regional transfer of power, a perspective plan to set up a National Power Grid has been developed. It is being executed by Power Grid Corporation of India.